DOBRUSHKIN, D.B.; BICHEVSKAYA, L.I.; KHOMYAKOVA, N.I.

Effect of the physiocomechanical characteristics of rubber on the fatigue life of airtight sealing for high pressure systems. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.7:26-28 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Sverdlovskiy filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rezinovoy promyshelennosti.
(Rubber goods--Testing)
(Packing (Mechanical engineering))

DOBRUSHKIN, M.

The main trend. Izobr. i rats. no.9:16-17 S '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1.Predsedatel' soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov moskovskogo zavoda "Kalibr".
(Automation)

DOBRUSHKIN, V.Ye., dotsent

Use of physical therapy in the poliomyelitic form of tick-borne encephalitis. Kaz. med. zhur. no.6:67-68 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Kafedra fizioterapii (zav. - dotsent V.Ye. Dobrushkin) Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni V.I. Lenina.
(PHYSICAL THERAPY) (ENCEPHALITIS)

SEREBRYAKOV, L.V., DANILOV, I.A., DOBRUSIN, B.N. [deceased]

Role of the environment in the spread of dysentery in organized groups. Azerb.med.zhur. no.7:117-120 Jl '58 (MIRA 11:8)
(DYSENTERY)

DOBRUSIN, S.M.

DOBRUSIN, S.M., inzhoner.

[redacted] woodwork with use of "texture paper." Der.prom. 6 no.7:21-22 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)

(Wood finishing)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, B.S., inzh.; DOBRUSIN, L.A., inzh.

Start network of a remote control and audio signaling system. (MIRA 15:12)
Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.12:65-67 D '62.
(Electric relays) (Automatic control)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, B.S., inzh.; DOBRUSIN, L.A., inzh.

Automatic repeated switching of line switches at traction substations. Nov.tekh.zhil.-kom.khoz.: Gor.dor.-most.khoz.i transp. no.3:96-103 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

DOBRUSIN, Ya. I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Basic problems of epidemiology of diphtheria in the city of Khabarovsk. (1926-1955)." Khabarovsk, 1957. 22 pp; (Khabarovsk State Medical Inst); number of copies not given; price not given; (KL, 21-60, 129)

DOBRUSIN, Ya.I.

Diagnosis of diphtheria of the eye. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 3 no.3:24-27 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz Khabarovskoy gorodskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach Ye.N. Ageyeva, nauchnyy rukovoditel'-dotsent S.Ye. Shapiro).
(EYE--DISEASES) (DIPHTHERIA)

DOBRUSIN, Ya.I.

Possibility of using neuroplegic substances to treat diphtherial croup. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 4 no.3:17-19 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent S.Ye. Shapiro) Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze infaktsionnoy bol'nitsy (i.o.glavnogo vracha - Ye.I.Dankova).
(DIPHTHERIA) (AUTONOMIC DRUGS)

ZHDANOV, I.S.; DOBRUSIN, Ya.I.

Shifts in the indices of child mortality in Khabarovsk for a 20 year period and an analysis of the causes for it for the year 1958. Trudy Khab.med.inst. no.20:183-186 '60. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz Khabarovskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny (dir. A.M. Krupnikova).

(KHABAROVSK--CHILDREN--MORTALITY)

ZHDANOV, I.S.; DOBRUSIN, Ya.I.

Longevity (mortality) table for the population of Khabarovsk.
Trudy Khab.med.inst. no.20:231-233 '60. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. dotsent S.Ye.Shapiro) Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Khabarovskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny (direktor A.M.Krupnikova).
(KHABAROVSK--MORTALITY)

DOBRUSIN, Ya.I., kand.med.nauk

"Early differential diagnosis in infectious diseases" by K.V. Bunin. Reviewed by IA.I.Dobrusin. Sov.med. 24 no.11:152-153 N '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(DIAGNOSIS) (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)
(BUNIN, K.V.)

DOBRUSINA, B. YE.

25967. Dobrusina, B. Ye. Klinika i lec eniye ostrcy batsillyarnoy dizenterii u vzrcslykh. Med. sestra, 1949, No 7, s. 10-14

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 1, 1955

DOBRUSINA, R.Ye.

KAMENSKIY, I.Z.; YAKOVLEV, I.N.; DOBRUSINA, R.Ye.

Rodenticide. Patent U.S.S.R. 77,586, Dec. 31, 1949.
(CA 47 no.19:10172 '53)

DOBRUSINA, S.I.

Concomitant symptom in the early diagnosis of pneumonia. Pediatriia, no.6:38-40 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz Gorodskoy detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy gorzdravotdela g. Gor'kogo (dir. L.M. Khidekel')

(PNEUMONIA, diag.
supraclavicular triangle)
(CLAVICLE
supraclavicular triangle in diag. of pneumonia)

GORETSKAYA, Z.D.; BARANOVSKIY, Yu.V.; BERLINER, M.S.; BRAKHMAN, L.A.; KUZNETSOVA, N.I.; MALYAROV, L.N.; CHUYAN, K.I.; DOBRUSINA, Ye.M.; LEONT'YEV, I.B.; MARTYNOV, B.P.; ROSLYAKOVA, S.V.; RUGAYEVA, V.A.. Prinimal uchastiye DMITRIYEV, I.P.. STRUZHESTRAKH, Ye.I., inzh., red.; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn.red.

[General engineering norms for cutting operations and time for broaching] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy reshimov rezaniia i vremeni na protiazhnye raboty. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 73 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu. 2. Rabotniki Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tekhnologii avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti (NIITavtoprom) (for all, except Struzhestrakh, El'kind).
(Broaching machines)

DOBRUSHKIN, B.B.; Prinimali uchastiye: YEROKHINA, Z.A.; [illegible]

Round cross-section ring packings. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.5 [illegible]
My '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Sverdlovskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo institut[illegible] rezinovoy promyshlennosti.

DOBRUSHKIN, D.B.; EKEL', Ye.S.; ORLOV, Z.D.

Studying the conditions of the forcing of the vulcanized rubber packing through the gap. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.9:19-24 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Sverdlovskiy filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rezinovoy promyshlennosti.

DOBRUSHKIN, D.B.; EKEL', Ye.S.; ORLOV, Z.D.

Mechanism of sealing with a rubber-metal valve. Kauch.i rez. 24 no.1:19-27 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Sverdlovskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rezinovoy promyshlennosti.

DOBRUSKIN, I.; PLENKIN, F.; PEREVERZEV, V., redaktor; LAVRENT'YEVA, V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Display of great Communist construction works in museums of local lore] Pokaz velikikh strook kommunizma v kraevedcheskikh muzeiakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo kul'turno-prosvetitel'noi lit-ry, 1952. 101 p. (MLRA 7:12)

(Museums) (Hydraulic engineering)

DOBRUSKIN, V.G., inzh.; YEVTUSHENKO, G.I.

Choice of an ultraviolet exposure room. Svetotekhnika 5 no.11:24-25 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. "Yuzhgiproshakht" i Khar'kovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Ultraviolet rays--Therapeutic use)

DOBRUSKIN, V.G.

Automatic stall-type ultraviolet ray clinic. Adm.-byt. komb. ugol'. shakht. no.4:45-49 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu shakhtnogo stroitel'stva v yuzhnykh rayonakh SSSR.
(Ultraviolet rays—Physiological effect)
(Coal miners--Diseases and hygiene)

DOBRUSKIN, V.Ye.

Meningeal form of vernal and summer tick-borne encephalitis. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 54 no.3:221-223 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney Kazanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im. V.I.Lenina. (Brain--Inflammation)

DOBRUSKIN, V.Ye., dotsent

Physical therapy in the restorative and residual stages of poliomylitis. Kaz. med. zhur. no. 2:75-76 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kurs fizioterapii (zav. - dotsent V.Ye. Dobruskin) Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni V.I. Lenina.

(POLIOMYELITIS) (PHYSICAL THERAPY)

DOBRUSKINA, I.A.

Mesozoic flora of the upper Amur. Vest.Mosk.un. Ser.4:Geol. 16 no.6:29-35 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kafedra istoricheskoy i regional'noy geologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Amur Valley--Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

SERGEYEV, Ye.M., red.; LEONOV, G.P., red.; ZHUKOVSKIY, S.Ya., red.; DOBRUSKINA, I.A., red.; GEORGIYEVA, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Geology and characteristics of the engineering geology of the upper Amur Valley] Voprosy geologicheskogo stroeniia i inzhenerno-geologicheskoi kharakteristiki doliny verkhnego Amura. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.univ., 1962. 171 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Amur Valley--Geology) (Amur Valley--Engineering geology)

BABICHEV, Ye.A.; BUROVA, N.N.; GOLODKOVSKAYA, G.A.; DOBRUSKINA, I.A.; KAGNER, M.N.; KONOPLEVA, V.I.; KRASILOVA, N.S.; LEONOV, G.P.; MURZAYEVA, V.E.; PODRABINEK, R.A.; PRYAKHIN, A.I.; RYZHOV, B.V.; SERGEYEV, Ye.M.; FEDOROV, T.O.; FIDELLI, I.F.; EPSHTEYN, G.M.[deceased]; SHCHEKHURA, I.I., red.; GEORGIYEVA, G.I., tekhn. red.

[Geology and engineering geology of the upper Amur Valley]Geologicheskoe stroenie i inzhenerno-geologicheskaia kharakteristika doliny Verkhnego Amura. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1962. 317 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Amur Valley--Geology)
(Amur Valley--Engineering geology)

DOBRUSKINA, I.A.

Lower Cretaceous flora of the upper Amur Valley. Biul. MOIP Otd. geol. 37 no.6:134-135 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:8)

DOBRUSKINA, I.A.

New Jurassic Cycadophyta from the upper Amur Valley. Paleont. zhur. no.2:132-142 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

DOBRUSKINA, I.A.

Revision of Jurassic flora from the Amur Valley described by O.Heer. Paleont. zhur. no.3:110-118 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

DOBRUSKINA, I.A.

New data on the Tolbusino paleofloristic complex (Upper Amur Valley). Vest.Mosk.un. Ser.4: Geol. 20 no.2:62-74 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra istorii zhizni i regional'noy geologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

DOBRUSKINA, I.A.

Age of continental sediments in the lower Shilka and Argun Valleys. Biul. MOIP Otd. geol. 40 no.6:82-90 N-D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

DOBRUSKINA, Sh. K.

2

Production of cast steel shot for drilling. A. V. Orlov and Sh. K. Dobruskina. *Razvedka i Okhrana Nedr* 22, [illegible] Cast steel shot contg. C 3.4 [illegible] Si [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] a stream of metal [illegible] surface of a rotating [illegible] [illegible] heat treatment [illegible] crushing strength as cast [illegible] [illegible] for 60 min. [illegible] Drilling tests in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] types of rock [illegible] decreased shot consumption 30-50%. H. W. Rathmann

LFM

137-58-6-13410

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 324 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kurmanov, M. I., Govor, U. S., Dobruskina, Sh. R., Sandler, N. I., Solov'yeva, G. G., Filippova, T. F.

TITLE: The Effect of Arsenic on Properties of High-strength Steels 12KhN3A, 30KhN3A, and 18KhN3A (Vliyaniye mysh'yaka na svoystva vysokoprochnykh staley 12KhN3A., 30KhN3A i 18KhN3A)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov, 1957, Nr 3, pp 59-75

ABSTRACT: Investigations were performed in order to study the effect of As, in amounts up to 0.3%, on the mechanical properties and the macro-and micro structure of steels 12KhN3A, 30KhN3A, and 18KhN3A, as well as on the composition of their carbide phases, their temper brittleness, cementation, nitriding, isothermal decomposition, etc. It was established that As produces a banded structure which cannot be eliminated by standard heat-treatment procedures, and that it increases the amount of Ni present in the carbide phase; As has virtually no effect on the mechanical properties of steel, but

Card 1/2

The Effect of Arsenic on Properties of High-strength Steels (cont.)

increases its tendencies toward reversible and irreversible temper brittleness, favors the decomposition of austenite, and inhibits the process of cementation. Nitriding of As steel produces a friable layer of ε phase and the hardness is sharply reduced. It is concluded that As impairs the properties of the steels investigated and, therefore, may only be employed in quantities not exceeding a few hundredths of one percent. Bibliography: 7 references.

P. V.

1. Steels--Properties 2. Arsenic--Metallurgical effects 3. Steels--Test results

Card 2/2

DOBRUSKINA, Sh. R.

129-58-5-15/17

Scientific-Technical Conference on Metallography and Heat Treatment, Khar'kov 1957

at first and then slowly approach the respective value of the core. The structures of the work hardened layers obtained by shot peening and work hardening by rolls differ considerably.

Candidate of Technical Sciences M. I. Kurmanov and Engineer Sh. R. Dobruskina reported on the high strength alloy steel 15GDYuT (0.13-0.18% C, 1.2-1.5% Mn, 0.15-0.30% Si, 0.30-0.40% Cu, 0.06-0.10% Ti, 0.04-0.08% Al) which was developed by the Ukrainian Research Institute; manganese-titanium steel was alloyed with copper for increasing the strength and the stability against corrosion and with aluminium for obtaining finer grain so as to obtain a high impact strength at low temperatures. For elucidating the mechanism of the influence of titanium on the properties of steel, a phase analysis method was used by means of which it became possible to establish that the presence of titanium in the solid solution causes brittleness of titanium steels after rolling and such steels must be normalised. The proposed steel 15GDYuT is intended to

Card 5/20 be used in the heat treated state in the form of thick

Scientific-Technical Conference on Metallography and Heat Treatment, Khar'kov

sheets. A particular advantage of this steel is its high impact strength at 80 to 100°C. It is somewhat cheaper than some steels used for the same purpose. Also, this steel has favourable strength properties, good weldability and toughness, particularly at low temperatures, and also it has little inclination to ageing. This steel is at present being further tested to elucidate its behaviour in complex stress states and under vibration loads. Furthermore, the weldability and the optimum chemical composition are being investigated in great detail. Candidate of Technical Sciences N. V. Volobuyev (KhPI) in his paper "Influence of Niobium on the Properties of Manganese Steel" dealt with investigations on the influence of niobium on the temper brittleness and on the mechanical properties of manganese steel. It was established that 0.20-0.48% Nb reduces the temper brittleness of manganese steel, which is one of the cheapest alloy steels with high strength properties. If the Nb content exceeds 0.48%, the impact strength of manganese steel smelted by the normal method decreases, since in this case niobium causes the formation of coarse carbides. Niobium has a still

KURMANOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DOBRUSKINA, Sh.R., inzh.; RABINOVICH, A.G., inzh.

High strength low-alloy 15GDIUT steel. Trudy Ukr.nauch.issl. inst.met. no.5:114-136 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Steel alloys)

KURMANOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DOBRUSKINA, Sh.R., inzh.; LEVE, N.F., prof.; GUREVICH, A.B., kand.khim.nauk

Determining the distribution of titanium by phase and its effect on the properties of high-strength low-alloy 15GDIUT steel. Trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl.inst.met. no.5:212-222 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

(Steel alloys--Metallography) (Titanium)

DOBRUSKINA, Sh. R., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "High-strength low-alloyed manganese-titanium-copper-aluminum stale 15GDYuT." Khar'kov, 1960. 15 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education Ukrainian SSR, Khar'kov Polytechnic Inst im V. I. Lenin); 120 copies; free; (KL, 22-60, 136)

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AUTHORS: Kurmanov, M. I., and Rabinovich, A. G., Candidates of Technical Sciences, and Dobruskina, Sh. R., Engineer

TITLE: Low-Alloy, High Strength Steel Plate

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, Nr 5, pp 30, and 35-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The object of the investigation, described in the present paper, was to develop a low-alloy steel having a yield point not lower than 40 kg/mm^2. Manganese and small quantities of titanium aluminium, and copper were used as the alloying additions, titanium being added not only to increase the strength of steel, but also to reduce the oxygen content, improve its weldability, and reduce the grain size. The experimental melts were carried out in a 250 kg induction furnace with a basic lining. 65 kg ingots were forged to bars (16 x 70 mm cross-section) and then normalized at 900°C. The results of mechanical tests showed that steels, containing 0.05 to 0.15% Ti, all had the yield point higher than 40 kg/mm^2; further addition of titanium decreased the ductility and toughness of steel without appreciably increasing its strength. The mechanical properties

69334
S/129/60/000/05/008/023
E193/E283

Low-Alloy, High Strength Steel Plate

of steel were not affected by its aluminium content; however, with the aluminium content lower than 0.05%, coarsely-crystalline ferrite was obtained, as a result of which the critical temperature of cold brittleness was raised. With the increasing C + 0.25 Mn content, UTS (σ_b) increased more rapidly than the yield point (σ_T); consequently, with the increasing magnitude of C + 0.25 Mn, the σ_T/σ_b ratio decreased. On the basis of these preliminary experiments, the following composition was chosen for the proposed, low-alloy, high strength steel 15GDYuT: 0.13 to 0.18% C, 1.2 to 1.5% Mn, 0.15 to 0.37% Si, 0.3 to 0.5% Cu, 0.06 to 0.1% Ti, 0.04 to 0.08% Al (metallic) and no more than 0.04% S and P. No difficulty was experienced in making steel within the specified composition limits, as is shown by the results of chemical analysis of five experimental melts of this steel, given in Table 1; (the last column of this table gives the sum of the carbon content, plus a quarter of the manganese content). Fig 1 shows

Card 2/8

69334
S/129/60/000/05/008/023
E193/E283

Low-Alloy, High Strength Steel Plate

how σ_T, σ_b (kg/mm^2) elongation δ, reduction of area, ψ, impact strength a_k (kgm/cm^2), and the σ_T/σ_b ratio (right-hand scale) varied with the varying C + 0.25 Mn content. Fig 2 shows the variation of impact strengths a_k (kgm/cm^2) as a function of test temperature ($^\circ$C), curves 1 to 4 relating to steel with the C + 0.25 mm content equal 0.43, 0.462, 0.447, and 0.547%, respectively. It will be seen that the impact strength of the steel under consideration at temperatures as low as -60°C is quite high, even when the C + 0.25 Mn content is relatively high. In the next chapter of the present paper, the effect of phase distribution of titanium on the properties of the investigated steel, is discussed. Steel 15GDYuT, containing more than 0.05% Ti, can be used only in the heat-treated condition, since steels of this type, in the hot-worked condition, are brittle; it has been postulated (Ref 2, 4) that this brittleness is due to the fact that all titanium present in the steel is in the solid solution; in the absence of experimental proof of this hypothesis, the present authors studied

Card 3/8

Low-Alloy, High Strength Steel Plate

the constitution of two steels containing 0.04 and 0.15% Ti, in the hot-worked and normalized (at 900°C) condition. The results are given in Table 2 under the following headings: number of the melt; carbon content, %; titanium content, %, (a) total, (b) in carbo-nitrites, and (c) in solid solution, and impact strength, a_k (kgm/cm^2) for (1) hot-worked steel and (2) normalized steel. It will be seen that only traces of titanium were found in the ferrite of steel with less than 0.05% titanium; this quantity of dissolved titanium did not affect the impact strength and normalizing treatment was unnecessary. At higher titanium content, part of this element is precipitated as carbo-nitrites, part is in solid solution; normalization of the hot-worked material brings about precipitation of dissolved titanium, as a result of which the impact strength increases from 1.5 to 30.2 kgm/cm^2. The effect of the normalizing temperature on the mechanical properties of steel 15GDYuT is illustrated in Fig 3, where σ_T, σ_b, (left-hand

Card 4/8 scale), δ, a_k (right-hand scale), and hardness HRB

69334
S/129/60/000/05/008/023
E193/E283

Low-Alloy, High Strength Steel Plate

(Rockwell B, scale on the extreme right) are plotted against the normalizing temperature (°C). To determine the phase distribution of titanium after quenching and tempering, samples of melt 373, water-quenched from 1200°C and then maintained for 2 h at temperatures between 300 and 1100°C, were examined. The maximum quantity of titanium dissolved in ferrite was found in the quenched specimens; on re-heating (starting from about 600°C), titanium was rapidly rejected from the solid solution, the minimum quantity of this element being retained in the solution after treatment at 900°C. The laboratory investigation was followed by full-scale industrial trials, the results of which are discussed in the last chapter of the present paper. Seven batches of steel, made in an open-hearth furnace, were rolled to plate 12, 24, and 36 mm thick, and then chemically analysed and subjected to dilatometric and mechanical tests. The test pieces for mechanical testing were either normalized at 900°C, or quenched from 900°C and tempered at 600°C.
Card 5/8 The results of tensile tests are given in Table 3 under

Low-Alloy, High Strength Steel Plate

the following headings: direction of testing (normal to the direction of rolling; parallel to the direction of rolling); thickness of the plate, mm; mechanical properties - σ_s (yield point, kg/mm^2); σ_b (UTS, kg/mm^2); σ_s/σ_b; δ, (elongation, %); ψ (reduction of area, %). It will be seen that the investigated steel is characterized by high strength combined with high ductility, irrespective of whether tested in the direction parallel or normal to the direction of rolling; this small degree of anistropy of the mechanical properties is attributed to the beneficial effect of titanium on the grain size of the investigated steel. The effect of the Σ(C + 0.25 Mn) on the mechanical properties (in the direction normal to the direction of rolling) is shown in Table 4, under the following headings: average value, %, of Σ (C + 0.25 Mn); σ_s, σ_b, and δ for plate of various thickness. The results of dynamic bending tests are given in Table 5, showing: direction in which the test pieces were cut from the plate (transverse; longitudinal);

Card 6/8

Low-Alloy, High Strength Steel Plate

thickness, mm of the plate; impact strength a_k (kgm/cm^2) at various temperatures; a_k after strain ageing. (In these tests the specimens were bent through 180° over a radius equal two thicknesses of the specimen; after the dynamic test, the test pieces were bent further until their ends met; only in a few cases of extra wide (100 mm) test pieces, small cracks were detected after testing; strain-ageing tests were carried out according to GOST 7268-54). The properties of steel in the fully heat-treated condition (quenched from 900°C and tempered at 600°C), determined in the direction normal to the direction of rolling, are given in Table 6, where the first column shows the thickness of the specimen. The impact strengths of steel after the same treatment is given in Table 7 under the following headings: thickness, mm, of the plate; a_k at various temperatures; a_k after strain ageing. The results of other (welding, Bending, piercing) tests showed that in this respect, steel GDYuT is comparable with other steels (10KhGSMD or 10KhSMD), whose price per ton is

Card 7/8

69334
S/129/60/000/05/008/023
E193/E283

Low-Alloy, High Strength Steel Plate

200 or 120 roubles higher. There are 3 figures, 7 tables and 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet 1 English and 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals)

Card 8/8

DOBRUSKINA, Sh.R.

KURMANOV, M.I.; NAVROTSKIY, I.V.; TOMENKO, Yu.Sh.; DOBRUSKINA, Zh.R. Sh.R.

Structural strength of certain high-resistance low-alloy steels. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. met. no.6:217-229 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Steel alloys--Testing)

L 25366-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pu-4 JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AR5005072 S/0277/64/000/011/0009/0009

SOURCE: Ref zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktsii i raschet detaley mashin. Otd. vyp., Abs. 11.48.56

AUTHOR: Kurmanov, M. I.; Dobruskina, Sh. R.; Zadorozhnaya, L. K.; Rabinovich, A.G.

TITLE: Niobium in low-alloy steels

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i in-t metallov, vyp. 9, 1964, 405-419

TOPIC TAGS: chromium steel, manganese steel, niobium steel, tensile strength, yield stress

TRANSLATION: The effect of niobium (0-0.39%) on the properties of manganese and chrome-manganese steel was studied. It was established that alloying manganese steel with niobium, beginning with 0.03%, causes a considerable increase in the tensile strength and yield stress, $\sigma_b \geq 57.5$ kg/mm^2; $\sigma_{0.2} \geq 39.7$ kg/mm^2. When the niobium content is higher than 0.08-0.10% there is no improvement in strength properties. Niobium in the steel lowers the a_k both at low temperatures and at room temperature. The threshold of cold shortness is raised from -70° to -40° as the niobium content is increased (0.05-0.19%). The tendency toward mechanical

Card 1/2

L 25366-65
ACCESSION NR: AR5005072

aging is somewhat reduced. A study is made of the effect which additional alloying by 0.4-0.7% Cr has on the structure as well as on the physical and mechanical properties of steel with Nb. It is found that additional alloying by Cr leads to an increase in the strength characteristics with some reduction in ductility and toughness.

SUB CODE: MM, AS ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 41275-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/
EWA(c) Pf-4 IJP(c) MJW/JD/HW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5002242 S/0021/64/000/012/1595/1599

AUTHOR: Dobruskina, Sh. R., Sandler, N. I. Zadorozhnya, L. K. (Zadorozhnya L.K.) Fel'dman, E. I.

TITLE: Addition of small amounts of hafnium to low-carbon manganese steel

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Dopovidi, no. 12, 1964, 1595-1599

TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, hafnium steel, low carbon steel, steel mechanical property, steel structure, manganese steel, hafnium admixture/15G2 steel

ABSTRACT: It is of practical importance to investigate the effect of small concentrations of hafnium on the properties of steel. In this work, a study was made of small additions of hafnium to 15G2 manganese steel. The hafnium was introduced into the melt by the techniques of powder metallurgy, using iron-hafnium briquets. The content of hafnium in the briquets was 78-82%. The microstructure of the experimental hot-rolled steel is shown in a photograph. It is apparent that the microstructure in the hot-rolled state consists of ferrite and perlite and that the presence of hafnium does not affect the structure. The mechanical properties of the steel are also not affected by small additionsof halnium, but the growth of austenite is impaired above 1150C. From the chemical analysis and the x-ray dif-

Card 1/2

L 41275-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002242

fraction data the following hafnium containing phases were found: hafnium carbide (HfC), hafnium oxide (HfO_2) and hafnium nitride (HfN). "The chemical analyses of the steel samples were performed by junior scientists L. A. Kvichko and O. M. Kirzhner in the Laboratoriya metalurgichnoyi khimiyi Instytutu metaliv (Laboratory of Metallurgical Chemistry of the Institute of Metals)." Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION:. Ukr. n-d. instytut metaliv (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals)

SUBMITTED: 19Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

2/2

Card

SANDLER, N.I.; DOBRUSKINA, Sh.R.; ZAYKOV, S.T.; FEL'DMAN, Z.N.; ASNIS, A.Ye.; NAZARENKO, A.N.

Converter low-alloys steel with niobium for welded structures. Avtom. svar. 17 no.2:43-48 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Ukrainskiy institut metallov (for Sandler, Dobruskina, Zaykov, Fel'dman). 2. Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR (for Asnis, Nazarenko).

L 9611-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5027706 SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/65/000/011/0023/0024

AUTHORS: Zadorozhnaya, L. K.; Sandler, N. I.; Dobruskina, Sh. R.; Fel'dman, E. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of carbon and manganese content on the properties of low-alloy steel containing small amounts of niobium

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 11, 1965, 23-24, and insert facing p. 40

TOPIC TAGS: niobium steel, carbon steel, manganese steel, tensile strength, impact strength, ductility, solid solution

ABSTRACT: The article presents the results of an investigation of the effect of Nb on the properties of various ferritic-pearlitic steels containing various amounts of C (0.08 to 0.32%) and Mn (0.81 to 2.02%). On the basis of tests of the tensile strength, impact strength, and hardness of the specimens it is established that, given a fixed content of Nb, the content of C and Mn markedly affects the strength characteristics of the investigated steels. The lower the C content is, the more beneficial is the effect of the addition of Nb on the strength characteristics. Increasing the Mn content from 0.8 to 2% in steel containing 0.11% C and 0.04% Nb enhances the steel's strength by 15-20%. The addition of small amounts of Nb (0.02-0.05%) is parti-

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.15-194'74'293

L 9641-66

ACC NR: AP5027706

6

cularly beneficial to steels of the 10G and 10G2 types. Since the added Nb -- as shown by chemical analysis of the carbide phase -- is present not only in the NbC carbide but also in the solid solution, it considerably increases the strength of the ferrite and the general strength of the steel without detriment to the plasticity and ductility of the steel. Increasing the C content to 0.30% or the Mn content to 2% leads to the appearance of a substantial amount of the bainitic component, which influences the properties of steel regardless of the presence or absence of Nb. Nb reduces proneness to deformation aging in hot-rolled manganese steels, which is of major significance to their use in weldments. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

L 34551-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pf-4/
Pu-4 IJP(c) MJW/JD/HW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5005851 S/0133/65/000/002/0160/0162

AUTHOR: Sandler, N.I.; Dobruskina, Sh. R.; Zaykov, S.T.; Zadorozhnaya, L.K.; Fel'dman, E.I.; Zhigulin, V.I.; Rubinsky, P.S.; Asnis, A.Ye.

TITLE: Low-alloy manganese steel with niobium, smelted in an oxygen converter

SOURCE: Stal', no. 2, 1965, 160-162

TOPIC TAGS: steel smelting, oxygen converter, low alloy steel, manganese steel, niobium steel, steel rolling, steel mechanical property, K10G2B steel, 09G2 steel, MSt. 3 steel

ABSTRACT: Alloying of K10G2B steel, containing 0.02-0.05% Nb, raises its strength characteristics as compared to 09G2 steel by 10-12 kg/mm^2 (98-117 Mn/m^2), or 20-25%, permitting an appreciable reduction in the weight of the structures. Rolled products made of K10G2B steel are characterized by high tensile strength, plasticity, and impact strength. Another important advantage of the new steel is a higher vibration resistance of the weld joints than that of other low-alloy steels or even MSt. 3 steel. The making of low-alloy manganese steels in oxygen converters is very effective, since their deoxidation and alloying thus requires smaller quantities of expensive ferroalloys containing manganese than in the case of other steelmaking processes. "S.I. Lifshits, P.Ya. Ryzhkov,

Card 1/2

L 34551-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005851

7

and I. G. Goryuchka (Petrovskiy plant), B. V. Nikiforov and V. Ye. Koval' (Ukrainian metals scientific research institute), and A. K. Nazarenko (Electric welding institute) also took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy n.-i. institut metallov (Ukrainian metals scientific research institute); Zavod im. Petrovskogo (Petrovskiy plant); Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN UkrSSR (Electric Welding Institute, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

L 57058-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)
PT-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) MJW/JD/EW/JG
ACCESSION NR: AR5008971 S/0137/65/000/001/I064/I064
669.15.018.298.2

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 1I424

AUTHOR: Kurmanov, M. I.; Dobruskina, Sh. R.; Zadorozhnaya, L. K.; Rabinovich, A.G.

TITLE: Niobium in low-alloy steels

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov, vyp. 9, 1964, 405-419

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgy, ferrous metal, niobium, steel

TRANSLATION: The effect of niobium content on the properties of low-carbon, low-alloy manganese steels was studied in Al reduced 15G2B steel (no more than 0.29% Nb) and semikilled 15G2B steel not reduced with Al (no more than 0.38% Nb). In these steels the basic content of Nb occurs in carbides (30-50%), in the oxide phase (4-10%) and in solid solution (66-35%). Nb in low-carbon manganese steels (beginning with 0.03% Nb) increases σ_b (no less than 57.5 kg/mm^2) and σ_s (no less than 39.7 kg/mm^2). With a niobium content greater than 0.08-0.10%, strength ceases

Card 1/2

L 57058-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5008971

to improve. With 0.03-0.06% Nb δ and ψ are somewhat reduced, but with further increase in Nb, δ is at least 15% and ψ at least 50%; the a_k of manganese steel alloyed with Nb is lowered both at 20° and at low temperatures. The threshold of cold brittleness rises from -80 to -40° with increase in niobium content. Manganese steels containing 0.04-0.08% Nb are more subject to hardening under deformation than steels with a greater niobium content. The possibility of further increasing the strength of niobium steel by additional alloying with chromium was studied. 15KhG2B steel (composition [in %]: C 0.14-0.17; Mn 1.24-1.51; Si 0.24-0.31; Nb 0.06-0.08; Cr 0.38-0.74) has σ_s 41.2-51.7 kg/mm^2, σ_b 59-78.2 kg/mm^2, δ 0.62-0.66%, and ψ 53.5-39%; the a_k is reduced at room temperatures and below. V. Olenicheva.

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

SANDLER, N.I.; DOBRUSKINA, Sh.R.; ZAYKOV, S.T.; ZADOROZHNAYA, L.K.; FEL'DMAN, E.I.; ZHIGULIN, V.I.; RUBINSKIY, P.S.; ASNIS, A.Ye.

Low alloy manganese steel with niobium smelted in an oxygen-blown converter. Stal' 25 no.2:160-162 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov; zavod im. Petrovskogo i Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR.

KURMAKOV, M.I.; DOBRUSKINA, Sh.R.

Conditions for obtaining a bainite structure in low-alloy steel during continuous cooling. Sbor.trud. UNIIM no.11:267-276 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

DOBRUSKINA, Sh.R.; SANDLER, N.I.; ZADOROZHNAYA, L.K.; FEL'DMAN, E.I.; YUNASH, V.M.

Hafnium as an inoculator of low-carbon steel. Sbor.trud. UNIIM no.11:262-266 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

ZADOROZHNAYA, L.K.; SANDLER, N.I.; DOBRUSKINA, Sh.R.; FEL'DMAN, E.I.

Effect of carbon and manganese content on the properties of low-alloy steel with a small addition of niobium. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.11:23-24 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L 45898-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG
ACC NR: AR6016752 SOURCE CODE: UR/0277/66/000/001/0009/0009

AUTHOR: Dobruskina, Sh. R.; Sandler, N. I.; Zadorozhnaya, L. K.; Fel'dman, E. I.; Yunash, V. M.

TITLE: Hafnium as a modifier in low-carbon steel

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktsii i raschet detaley mashin. Gidroprivod, Abs. 1.48.53

REF SOURCE: Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i in-t metallov, vyp. 11, 1965, 262-266

TOPIC TAGS: hafnium, low carbon steel, austenite

ABSTRACT: The authors study the effect of 0.023 and 0.052% Hf on the properties of 15G2 steel. The steel was subjected to mechanical tests in the hot-rolled, quenched and annealed states. The addition of Hf in the given quantities has no considerable effect on the mechanical properties and microstructure, but retards austenite grain growth noticeably at temperatures >1150°C. Bibliography of 2 titles. I. Strebkov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 1/1 UDC: 669.297:669.14.018

L 27614-66 EWT(m)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6018479 SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/003/0265/0266

AUTHOR: Sandler, N. I.; Dobruskina, Sh. R.; Zadorozhnaya, L. K. 46 B

ORG: Ukrainian N.-I. Institute of Metals (Ukrainskiy N.-I. institut metallov)

TITLE: Effect of rolling temperature on the properties of low-alloy manganese steel with niobium

SOURCE: Stal', no. 3, 1966, 265-266

TOPIC TAGS: low alloy steel, manganese steel, niobium containing alloy, brittleness, ductility, induction furnace, solid mechanical property, steel, solid solution, metal rolling/10G2B steel

ABSTRACT: Steels with small additions of niobium have rather low ductility and a rather high critical temperature of brittleness. In order to increase the impact ductility, a study was made at the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals on the effect which rolling temperature has on the structure and physical and mechanical properties of 10G2B steel melted in a 200-kg induction furnace with a basic lining. The composition of the melts with respect to components with and without niobium was practically identical:

Grade	C	Mn	Si	S	P	Nb
A 10G2	0.08	1.35	0.27	0.021	0.018	—
B 10G2B	0.09	1.43	0.47	0.026	0.035	0.04

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.15-004.12

L 27614-66

ACC NR: AP6018479

It was found that a high rolling temperature (about 1300° C) results in a considerable strength increase with a slight reduction in ductility and flow and a slight increase in the cold shortness threshold. Rolling at lower temperatures (1100-1150° C) gives the optimum combination of strength, ductility and flow. Raising the rolling temperature increases the quantity of niobium in the α-solid solution with a simultaneous increase in the unordered state of this solution. High rolling temperatures also result in the appearance of submicroscopic precipitation of niobium carbides or carbonitrides which are coherently bonded to the ferrite lattice. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 CC

L 04312-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6018390 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/006/0540/0543

AUTHORS: Sandler, N. I.; Dobruskina, Sh. R.; Zadorozhnaya, L. K.; Bondarev, V. P.; Fel'dman, E. I.

ORG: Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Metals (Ukrainskiy n.-i. institut metallov); Factory "Red October" (Zavod Krasnyy Oktyabr')

TITLE: Low alloy manganese sheet steel containing niobium

54
B

SOURCE: Stal', no. 6, 1966, 540-543

TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, niobium, sheet metal, metallurgic research / 10G2B alloy steel

ABSTRACT: The effect of small additions (0.033% and 0.035%) of niobium to steel 10G2B on the mechanical properties and microstructure of the latter was investigated. The investigation supplements the results of an earlier study by N. I. Sandler, Sh. R. Dobruskina, and S. T. Zaykov i dr. (Stal', 1965, No. 2). The specimens were obtained from 60- and 150-ton Martin steel furnaces of the "Red October" steel plant. The experimental results are presented in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). It was found that steel 10G2B with 0.033% Nb smelted in 60- and 150-ton Martin furnaces possesses satisfactory mechanical properties and may be recommended for use in construction of agricultural machines and automobiles.

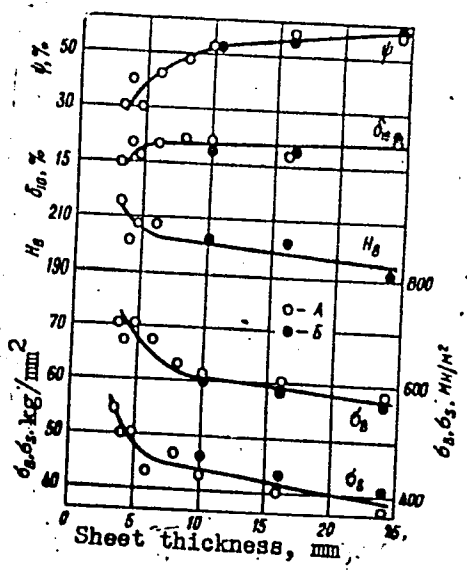
Card 1/2

UDC: 669.15-194:669.74:669.293

L 04312-67

ACC NR: AP6018390

Fig. 1. Dependence of the mechanical properties of steel 10G2B, ingots A and B, on the sheet thickness. Ingot A: obtained from 60-ton, and B--from 150-ton Martin furnaces respectively.



Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 6 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 gd

DOBRUSKY, R.

Books on coal mining to be published this year in the State Publishing House of Technical Literature, p. 35, UHLI (Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky) Praha, Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955.

GORCHAKOVA, V.G.; YELGASHKIN, N.F.; MUTOVIN, Yu.V.; POCHERUTOV, S.P.; DOBRUTOV, G.M., red.

[Safety manual for the workers of woodworking industries] Spravochnik po tekhnike bezopasnosti dlia rabotnikov derevoobrabatyvaiushchikh predpriiatii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Lesnaia promyshlennost'," 1964. 299 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kafedra stankov i instrumentov Sibirskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta (for all except Dobrutov).

DOBRUTSKIY, V.V., [Dobrucki, W.] doktor tekhn. nauk; MORAVETSKIY, M., [Morawiecki, M.] kand. tekhn. nauk

Nomogram for determining parameters in the expressions of main stresses and deformations. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.7:89-92 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Akademiya gornogo i metallurgicheskogo dela, Krakov, Pol'sha. Submitted September 30, 1964.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36326.

Author : Dobry, C. Fiala, J.
Inst :
Title : The Sodium Citrate Concentration in Stored Blood.

Orig Pub: Casop. lekaru ceskych, 1957, 96, No 55, 1113-1117.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

DOBRY, E.

Improvement of blood transfusion services. Prakt. lek., Praha 32 no.4:80-82 20 Feb 1952. (CLML 22:2)

SCHMID, L., Doc MUDr; DOBRY, E., MUDr.

Examination of gustatory sense following physical effort. Cas.lek. cesk. 91 no.37:1058-1062 12 Sept 52.

1. Z Ustavu telovychovneho lekarstvi Karlovy university v Praze. Prednosta: prof. dr. J.Kral.

(TASTE,
eff. of phys. effort)
(WORK, effects,
on taste sense)

DOBRY, Eduard, MUDr; SVJDOVA, Helena

Reactions following transfusion of incompatible blood according to the Pavlovian theory. Cas. lek. cesk. 93 no.29:795-798 16 July 54.

1. Z transfusni stanice SON v Praze 8, Bulovka.
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, complications, incompatibility, interpretation according to Pavlovian theory)

DOBRY, Eduard, MUDr.; MIROVSKY, Jiri, MUDr.

Transmission of serum hepatitis by dried pooled human plasma.
Cesk. pediat. 10 no.8:590-593 Oct 55.

1. Ustav hemotologie a krevni transfuse, reditel MUDr. Josef Kidery--Infekcni klinika v Praz VIII - Bulovka prednosta prof. MUDr. Jaroslav Prochazka.
(JAUNDICE, HOMOLOGOUS SERUM, transmission
blood transfusion in child.)
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, in infant and child
dried plasma causing jaundice)

FIALA, Jaroslav, MUDr.; DOBRY, Eduard, MUDr.

Principal indications for blood transfusion. Prakt. lek., Praha 35 no.18:415-418 20 Sept 55.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuse v Praze, reditel MUDr. Josef Kidery.
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, indic.)

DOBRÝ, Eduard, MUDr.; GUTFREUNDOVÁ, Eliška.

Activities of blood transfusion services during the recent 6 years. Česk. zdravot. 4 no.2:98-101 Mar. 1956.

1. Organisačně metodické oddělení Ústavu hematologie a krevní transfuse v Praze.
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, in Czech. (Cz))

DOBRY, Eduard, MUDr.

Results of the use of dried mixed blood plasma of Czechoslovak production. Cas. lék. cesk. 95 no.12:326-329 23 Mar 56.

1. Z ustavu hematologie a krevni transfuse, red. MUDr J.Kidery, a z n.p. Penicillin.

(PLASMA
dried mixed, of Czechoslovak prod., ther. use)

DOBRY, Eduard

FIALA, Jaroslav; DOBRY, Eduard

Albumin in clinical use. Cas. lek. cesk. 95 no.49:1355-1357 7 Dec 56.

1. Ustav Hematologie a Krevni Transfuse v Praze (reditel MUDr. Josef Kidery).
(ALBUMIN, ther. use
(Cz))

DOBRY, Eduard

Darcovstvi krve. (Donation of Blood. 1st ed. illus.) Authors: Eduard Dobry, Jaroslav Fiala. Prague, SZdN, 1957. 106 p. Vol. 108 of the series Zdravotnicke aktuality (Contemporary Health Problems)

A monograph on the problems of the blood donation for workers in the blood banks and for physicians a comprehensive picture of the development and the present conditions in the field of blood donation in Czechoslovakia and partly also abroad, of the care of the blood donors, and of the effect of the donation of blood on donor's organism.

Bibliograficky katalog, CSR, Ceske knihy, No. 37. 22 Oct 57. p. 809.

DOBRY, Eduard, MUDr.; FIALA, Jaroslav, MUDr.

[illegible] application of the hemostatic preparations fibrin and thrombin. Cesk. chir. 36 no.6:411-415 June 57.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuse v Praze, reditel MUDr J. Kidery.

(HEMOSTATICS
fibrin films, foams & powders, clin. evaluation of Czech. prep. (Cz))
(THROMBIN
clin. evaluation of Czech. hemostatic prep. (Cz))

FIALA, Jaroslav; DOBRY, Eduard

Nervous influences in the effect of blood transfusion.
Cas. lek. cesk. 46 no.10:310-314 8 Mar 57.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuse v Praze, prednosta MUDr. Josef Kidery. J.F., Praha 2, U nemocnice 1.
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION
nervous influences in eff. mechanism (Cz))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/2 Surgery Feb 59

860. (308) ON THE QUESTION OF THE CONCENTRATION OF SODIUM CITRATE IN PRESERVED BLOOD - K otázce koncentrace citronanu sodného v konservované krvi - Dobrý E. and Fiala J. Ust. Hematol. a Krevni Transfuse, Praha - ČAS. LÉK. ČES. 1957, 96/35 (1113-1117) Graphs 3 Tables 12

The concentration of sodium citrate in preserved blood was reduced from 0.686 g. to 0.319 g. per 100 ml. of whole blood (expressed as the amount of disodium citrate). The conserving effect of this new solution followed in vitro by haematological and biochemical methods was compared with that of the solution, currently employed in the Csl. Transfusion Service, with a high concentration of citrate. It appeared that the concentration of 0.319 g. per 100 ml. blood is the lowest suitable for routine use in a transfusion service.

NOVAK, Josef, MUDr.; DOBRY, Eduard; GUTFREUNDOVA, Eliska

Use of transfusion preparations in 1957 & their planning. Cesk. zdravot. 6 no.12:703-707 Dec 58.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuse v Praze, reditel prof. MUDr. J. Horejsi D Sc.
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION
in Czech. (Cz))

MODR, Z., MUDr.; PARTIS, J., PHMR.; BOUKAL, J., MUDr.; DOBRY, E., MUDr.

Problems of objective drug prescription. Cesk. zdravot. 7 no.9: 518-532 Oct 59.

1. Interni katedra UDL Praha, Lekarensky Odbor, Lecebne preventivni odbor ministerstva zdravotnictvi, Vyzkumny ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze.

(PRESCRIPTIONS)

DOBRY, E., Mudr.;GUTFREUNDOVA, E.

Utilization of blood transfusion preparations during 1958.
Cesk. zdravot. 7 no.10:633-642 N '59

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze.
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, statist.)

DOBRY, E.

Ten years of our transfusion services. Cas.lek.cesk. 98 no.45: 1415-1416 6 N '59.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze v Praze, reditel prof. MUDr. J. Horejsi, dr.sc.
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION)

DOBRY, Eduard

(3)

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: MD

Affiliation: Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion (Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuse), Prague; Director: Prof J. HOREJSI, MD.

Source: Prague, Prakticky Lekar, Vol 41, No 8, 1961, pp 361-362.

Data: "Causes and Prevention of Hemolytic Reactions Following Blood Transfusion."

Author: DOBRY, Eduard
KOUT, Miroslav

08

DOBRY, Eduard; FIALA, Jaroslav; URBANCOVA, Jaromira

Preservation of red blood cells in a dextran medium. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.15:471-473 14 Ap '61.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze v Praze, reditel prof. Dr. Sc. MUDr. J. Horejsi.

(BLOOD PRESERVATION) (DEXTRAN)

DOBRY, E.

Comments on indications for blood transfusion. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.26:821-822 30 Je '61.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuse v Praze, reditel prof. dr. J. Horejsi.

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION)

DOBRY, Eduard; LIVORA, Jiri

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(BLOOD PRESERVATION) (ERYTHROCYTES) (DEXTRAN) (REFRIGERATION)

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(BLOOD PRESERVATION) (CITRATES) (GLUCOSE) (ALCOHOL ETHYL)

NOVAK, J., MUDr.; DOBRY, Ed., MUDr., CSc.; NETOLICKOVA, Libuse

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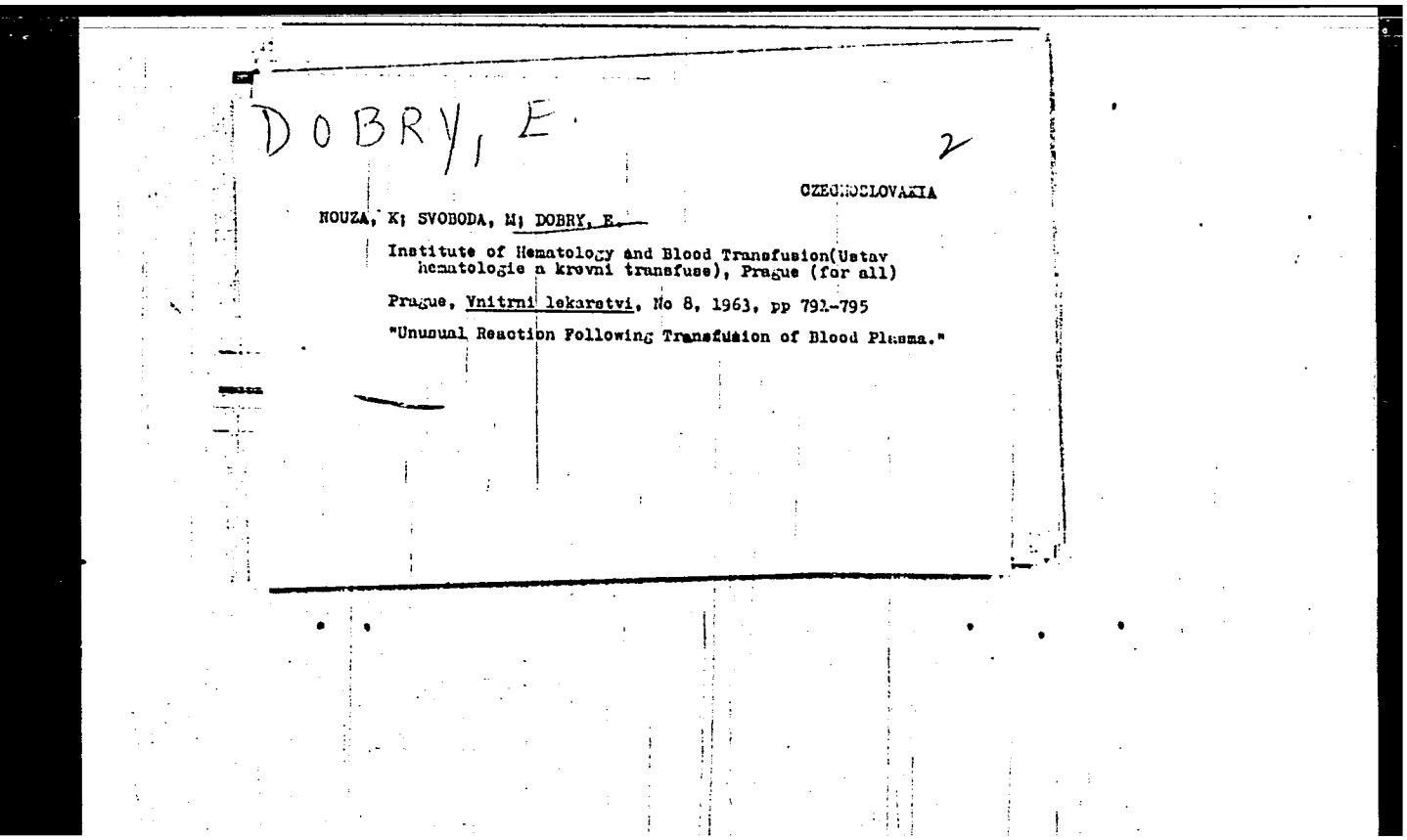
1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze v Praze, reditel prof. dr. J. Horejsi, DrSc. Fakultni transfuzni stanice v Bratislave, vedouci doc. dr. M. Hrubisko, CSc.

(BLOOD COAGULATION DISORDERS)
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION)
(BLOOD COAGULATION FACTORS)



DOBRY, E.

2

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(BLOOD--COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION)